Developing International GHG Emission Reduction Projects Using AFV Technologies

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May 16, 2001





Overview of Session

Benefits to AFV Industry

Market Based System for GHG Reductions

Co-operative Projects

Baseline Development

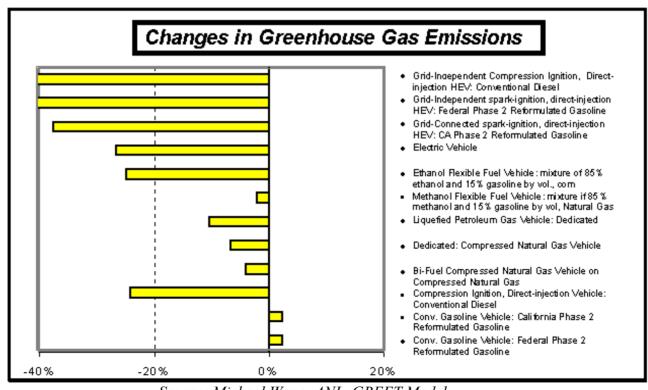
Electric Vehicle Case Study





Why Get Involved in GHG Reduction Projects?

Significant potential for reducing GHG emissions





Source: Michael Wang, ANL, GREET Model



Benefits to AFV Industry

- Growing value of GHG credits
- Improve economics of AFV projects
- Influence development of market-based framework for GHG control

• Technology Transfer

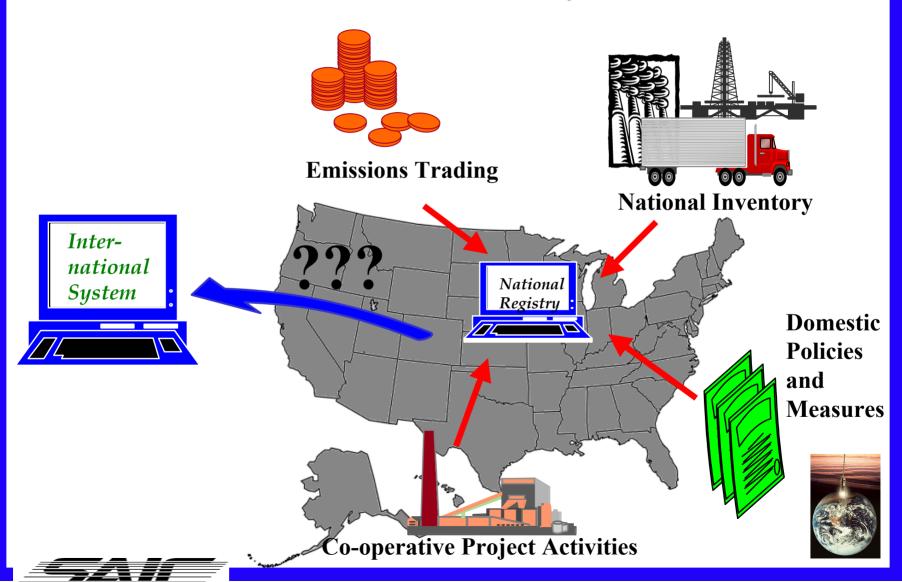






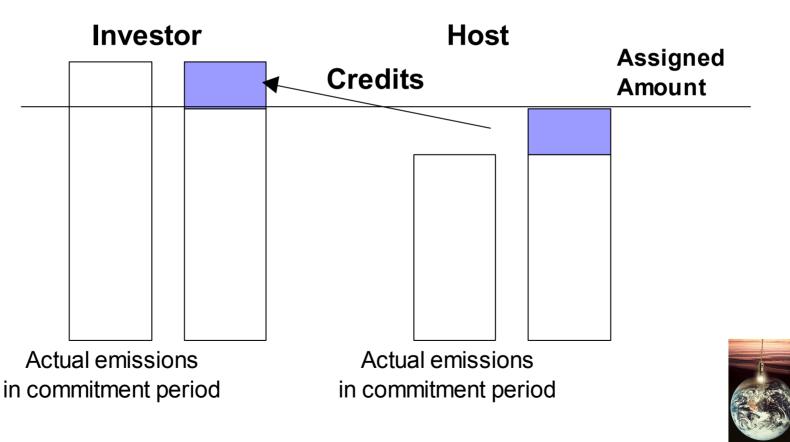


A Market Based System



An Employee-Owned Company

Earned Credit Transfer from Host to Investor





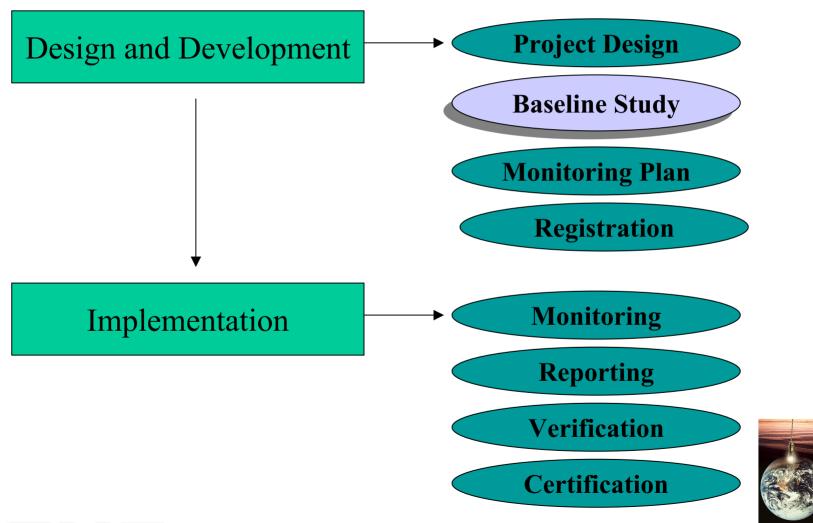
Co-operative Project Types: Transport Sector

- Change vehicle fuel efficiency
- Change vehicle fuel type
- Switch transport mode
- Reduce transport activity
- Increase load factor





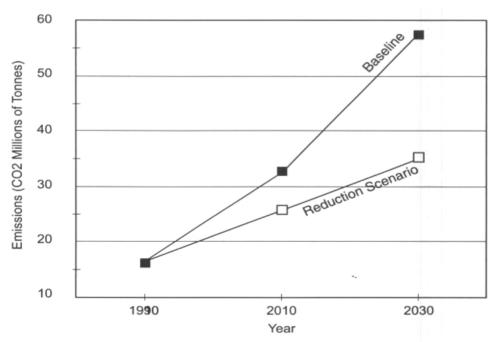
Project Development Steps





The Emissions Baseline

- Measure for estimating GHG emission benefits
- Ensures environmental benefit of project

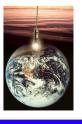






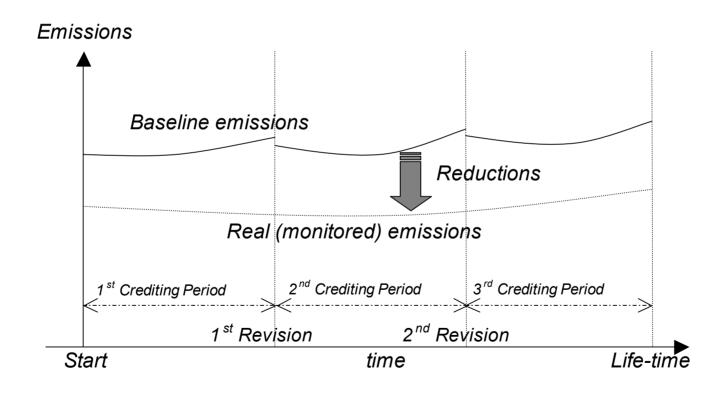
Step by Step Approach to Baseline Development

- Describe the project
 - current situation/problem
- Verify project "additionality"
- Describe baseline characteristics
- Quantify GHG baseline emissions
- Quantify project GHG emissions
- Estimate reduction impact





What Do We Mean by "Additionality"?

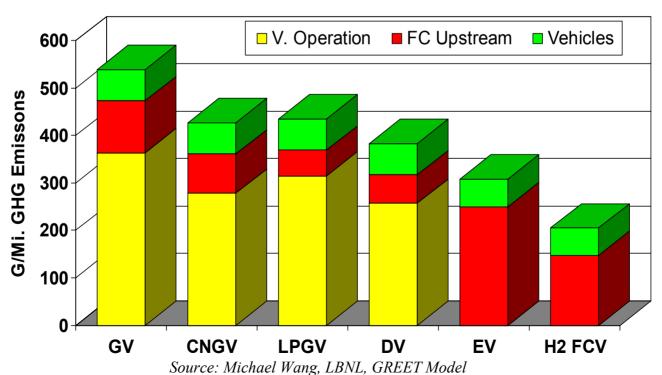






Baseline Characteristics: Project Boundary

- Life cycle versus tail pipe emissions analysis
 - Upstream emissions can make a difference when comparing vehicle/fuel systems

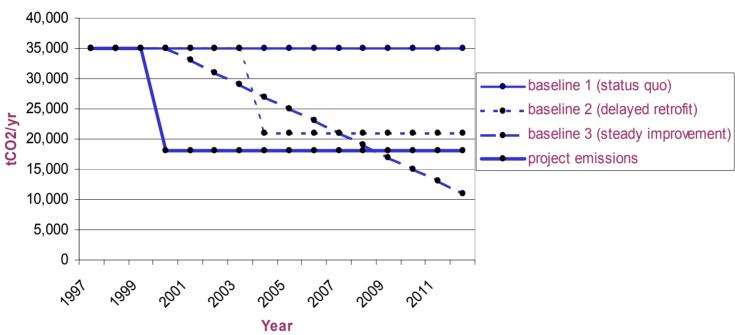






Baseline Characteristics: Sample Types

Comparison of Project Emissions Against Alternative Baselines



	Baseline 1	Baseline 2	Baseline 3	Project Emission
cumulative emissions	455,000	329,000	299,000	234,000
total credit	221,000	95,000	65,000	-



Baseline Characteristics: Relevant GHGs

- Major Greenhouse gases:
 - Carbon dioxide (CO2)
 - Methane (CH4)
 - Nitrous Oxide (N2O)
- Global Warming Potential (GWP)
 - CO2= 1; CH4 = 21; N2O = 310
- Total CO2-equivalent emissions:

$$CO2$$
-equiv = $1 \times (mass \ of \ CO2) + \\ 21 \times (mass \ of \ CH4) + \\ 310 \times (mass \ of \ N2O)$





Quantify GHG Benefits

1. Estimate baseline

2. Determine project emissions

3. Baseline - project emissions = net benefits





Baseline Characteristics: Possible Estimation Procedures

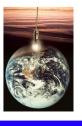
- Tailpipe evaluation
 - (miles per year) x (grams per mile)
 - (fuel use) x (fuel carbon)
 - add methane penalty
- Full fuel cycle evaluation
 - Production, processing, transportation of fuel
 - + operation of vehicle





Baseline Characteristics: Data Availability

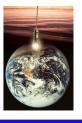
- For U.S. projects use GREET
 - The Greenhouse Gases, Regulated Emissions,
 and Energy Use in Transportation (GREET)
 Model
 - Argonne National Laboratorywww.transportation.anl.gov/ttrdc/greet/
- Other countries
 - Limited availability





Electric Vehicle Case Study

- Hypothetical
- 125 EVs to replace 125 gasoline vehicles
- 3 scenarios:
 - Static baseline, comparing fuel usage
 - Modified baseline, comparing fuel usage
 - Static baseline, analyzing full fuel cycle





Case Study: Comparing Fuel Usage

<u>Emissions</u> = (miles/fuel efficiency)

x (emission factor of fuel)

x (number of vehicles)

x (number of project years)

Net Project Benefits =

Reference Case (emissions w/out project)

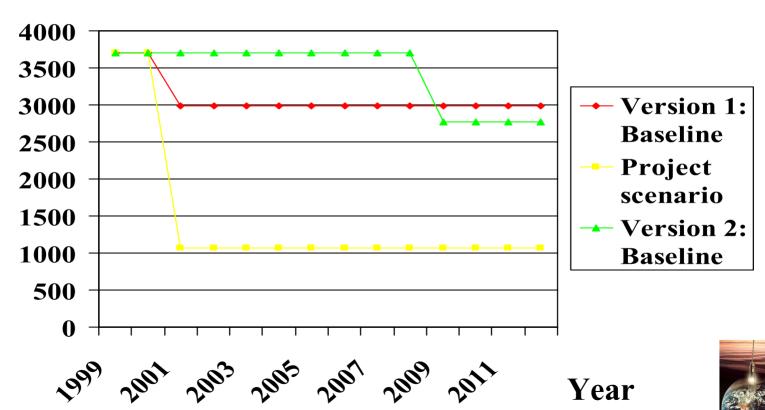
- project emissions





Case Study Result: Version 1 & 2

Metric t CO₂

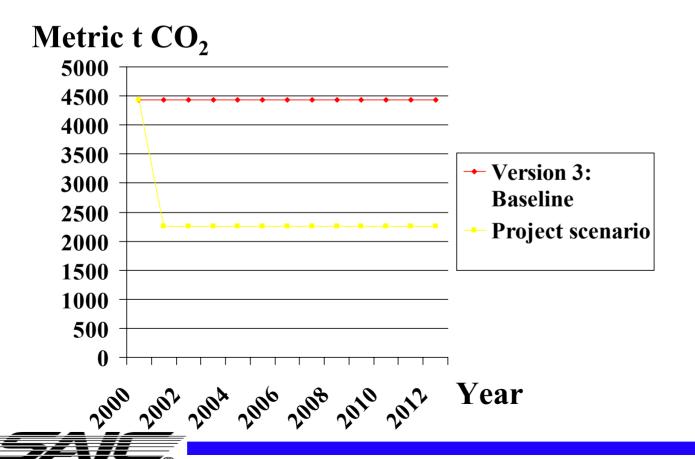




Case Study: Version 3

Full fuel cycle analysis

An Employee-Owned Company





Conclusion

- Co-operative Mechanisms
 - Improve environmental performance
 - Spur technology transfer
 - Address economics
- Project developers should:
 - Use detailed baselines, w/out compromising costs
 - Ensure additionality

